

**GINGER AND ANNATTO.**  
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

6338 Opposite to the Old Treasury, Sydney.

6620 STALL, SCOTT, AND CO.,  
George-street.

addressed O.F., Gardner, Herald Office, will  
meet immediate attention. 6601

Yellow were single demy.  
Terms liberal, at sale. 5599

of a very superior description, and well adapted to the present season. 6376

during the season: 6219  
 Towns liberal, at night. CO



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barrels black and 600 barrels sperm oil, having obtained 200 of the former and 450 of the latter since leaving Sydney on the 10th of March last. She reports having spoken the American ship *Adeline Gibbs* on the 7th of May, with 159 barrels black oil, since leaving Sydney ten days previous; on the 12th ultimo, the Lexington, of Nantucket, thirty-nine tons net, with 1700 barrels sperm and 700 barrels black oil; same day, the *Awaohina*, of Falmouth, thirty-nine months out, with 60 barrels sperm and 1000 barrels black oil. The Lexington reports having spoken the *Adeline Gibbs*, with 1700 barrels sperm and 700 barrels black oil, the 10th of November last. The *Pantheon* has put into this port to-day.

The *Anchor* and *Lancaster* will sail for New Zealand to-morrow to take in coals and sheep for New Zealand.

**DIARY.**  
MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	
	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET	RISE	SET
MONDAY	5 49	6 11	3 48	4 26				

Moon, new, 11 m. past 7 P.M., Oct. 7.

**ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.**  
THIS EVENING, OCTOBER 4.

Will be presented, for the first time in this country, a musical drama, entitled *THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT*, called *ADRIANA*; or, *THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT*. Sulzpie, Mr. Griffiths; Adria, Mr. Arabin; Henri, Mr. Spencer; and the rest, by 1700 barrels sperm and 700 barrels black oil; same day, the *Awaohina*, of Falmouth, thirty-nine months out, with 60 barrels sperm and 1000 barrels black oil. The Lexington reports having spoken the *Adeline Gibbs*, with 1700 barrels sperm and 700 barrels black oil, the 10th of November last. The *Pantheon* has put into this port to-day.

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compensation to Families Bill, Redfern Trustees' Bill, Taxation of Attorneys' Fees Regulation Bill, Transportation Abolition Bill, and the Bill passed on 2nd November, 2 had been disposed of by the previous question, 2 had been discharged from the paper, and 6 had been disposed of by the question of that day. At 25 minutes past 10 the Bill passed, 10 had been assented to, 1 had been reserved or the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

**POLICE.**

MR. WINDEY presented a petition from the inhabitants of the Paterson district, deprecating the union of that district with Dunag.

The petition was read and received.

**THE PROLOGATION.**

At 25 minutes past 10 the Sergeant-at-arms announced the approach of His Excellency, who was received by the Speaker and the leading official members with the usual honours.

HIS EXCELLENCY having taken his seat, and desired honorable members to be seated, delivered the following Address:—

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,—The business of the Session having been brought to a close, I am happy to have the power of releasing you from a further attendance upon your Legislative duties at the close of the year when I am aware that the private avocations of many of you require your personal superintendence.

The Session has not passed over without the enactment of many useful laws, which I doubt of will be found highly beneficial to the public interests.

The important alteration that has been made in the principle of charging the duties on the importation of spirits, in removing those of a discriminating nature, will, I trust, be followed by results advantageous both to the colony and to those countries with which it is calculated to open a direct intercourse.

In thanking you for the supplies which you have liberally voted for the ensuing year, I have pleasure in acknowledging the readiness with which you assented to the measure I submitted to you for the Assessment on 8 o'clock beyond the Boundaries of Location. The additional funds which it is anticipated will be realized under this enactment, will enable me to carry on the public service of the colony without difficulty or embarrassment to the Government; and I beg to assure you that in my disposal shall be administered with due care and economy.

The Address to our Gracious Sovereign on the subject of Immigration shall be forwarded to Her Majesty, with my strong recommendation that such measures as may be found practicable may be speedily adopted, for securing the introduction into the colony, of a sufficient number of emigrants from the mother country, to meet the pressing demands for labour, experienced in all the chief branches of colonial industry.

I now declare this Council to be prorogued until Tuesday, 16th November, next ensuing. The House separated immediately after the delivery of this Address.

The following Bills were reported to the House on Friday, as having received the Royal assent:—

**Appeals in Equity Bill.**  
Banks Officers' Rights of Protection Bill.  
Estate of deceased persons better management Bill.  
Savings Bank Act amendment Bill.  
Trusts Officers' Rights of Protection Bill.  
Guardians and Committees of Infants and Lunatics Bill.  
Lapses facilitation Bill.

**DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.**

**INSOLVENT COURT.**

**MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.**

The following is a list of all the meetings of creditors fixed to take place from this date, inclusive:—

**THIS DAY.**—John Peck, a third meeting, at eleven; John Thomas, a single meeting, at eleven.

**TOMORROW.**—John McDermott, an adjourned special meeting, at eleven; Samuel Jenner, an adjourned single meeting, at noon.

**Thursday, 7.**—Henry Kawes Whittell, a first meeting, at eleven; John Jefferson, Charles C. Wally, John Ross, Edward Goddard, and F. Ellard, certificate meetings, at noon.

**Friday, 8.**—Charles Chapman, a first meeting, at eleven; Isaac Elvin, an adjourned single meeting, at noon.

**Tuesday, 12.**—H. K. Whittell, a second meeting, at eleven.

**Thursday, 14.**—Charles Cameron, for certificate, at noon.

**Monday, 15.**—John Dillon, a special meeting, for the creditors to give directions, at eleven; Peck and Campbell, a special meeting, for the creditors to give directions, at half-past eleven.

**Wednesday, 20.**—William Hodgkinson, a special meeting, to decide on an offer of composition, at half-past ten; John Macdormott, a special meeting, for the creditors to give directions, and for the offer of a composition, at noon.

**Thursday, 21.**—Leslie Duguid, a third meeting, at eleven; Michael McCordell, Joseph Smales, and William Edwards, for certificate, at noon.

**Thursday, 28.**—John Henderson, for certificate, at noon.

**NOVEMBER.**—Monday 1.—Henry Macdormott, a third meeting, at eleven; Macdormott and John Henderson, for certificate, at half-past eleven.

**Thursday, 4.**—Canden T. Williams, for certificate, at noon.

**IMMIGRATION AND DEPT. LANG.**

*In the Melbourne Argus of September 22nd appears a letter addressed to the Editor from Dr. J. G. Lind, in which a detailed account of his proposed "Colonial Landings and Great Britain in the cause of immigration is contained. The Doctor states that his first step when he arrived in Great Britain was to issue printed prospectuses to implore its aid, and to facilitate the settlement of the emigrants. Such an improvement—the value of the remarks was so high, and the value of the suggestions, so highly eligible for the public, that a certain extent of land should be purchased progressively at the present minimum price, in certain tracts to improve its value, and to facilitate the settlement of the emigration of suitable persons, and to facilitate the settlement of the emigrants. 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**SYDNEY BRANCH.**  
**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE**  
**COMPANY,**  
 SUN COURT, CORNHILL; AND NO. 16,  
 FILL MALL, LONDON.  
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**FOR** Insuring Houses and other Build-  
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 Harbour, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such  
 Ships; also, Ships building and repairing;  
 Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers  
 and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels,  
 throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in  
 Foreign Countries, from loss or damage by  
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 A. H. Bonquet, Esq., George Field, Esq.,  
 Thomas Henry Allen Poynder, Esq.

The undersigned, Agents for the above Com-  
 pany, have great pleasure in announcing that  
 by the Sterling Post Office Packet, they re-  
 ceived instructions from the Board of Direc-  
 tors, London, to reduce their scales of premium,  
 and they beg to call the attention of parties  
 desirous to insure, to the following rates:—

FIRST CLASS RISKS.	Per cent.
Buildings of stone or brick, slated and detached.....	10 0
Buildings as above, but attached to those of a similar class.....	12 6
Buildings as above, but attached to those of an inferior class.....	15 0
<b>SECOND CLASS RISKS.</b>	
Buildings of stone or brick, shingled and detached.....	15 0
Buildings as above, but attached to those of a similar class.....	17 6
<b>THIRD CLASS RISKS.</b>	
Buildings of stud work, slated, and detached.....	20 0
Buildings as above, but attached to those of a superior class.....	22 6
Memo.—All hazardous risks subject to special arrangement.	

Further particulars may be learned on applica-  
 tion to  
**GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,**  
 Agents,  
 Spring-street, Sydney, September 6. 3771

**SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE**  
**COMPANY.**

Chairman—Mr. T. W. Smart.  
 Deputy Chairman—Mr. Thomas Holt, Jun.  
 Directors.  
 Mr. John Brown Mr. R. M. Robey  
 Mr. Robert Porter Mr. W. R. Scott  
 Surveyor—Mr. James Hume  
 Secretary—Mr. George King.

**RATES OF PREMIUM**  
**AND**  
**CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS.**

**FIRST CLASS.**—All stone or brick  
 buildings, covered with slate, tiles,  
 zinc, or tin, detached ten feet from any  
 other building, when there is a parapet or  
 party wall, or fourteen feet when the eaves  
 project.

From 10s. to 10s. per cent. per annum.  
**SECOND CLASS.**—Other stone or brick  
 buildings, covered with slate, tiles, zinc,  
 or tin.

From 10s. to 10s. per cent. per annum.  
**THIRD CLASS.**—Buildings of stone or brick,  
 covered with shingles, detached from any  
 other building twelve feet, when there is a  
 parapet or party wall, or eighteen feet when  
 the eaves project.

From 10s. to 10s. per cent. per annum.  
**FOURTH CLASS.**—Other buildings of stone or  
 brick, covered with shingles.

From 10s. to 10s. per cent. per annum.  
**SECTION C.**  
 Buildings constructed of wood:

From 20s. to 20s. per cent. per annum.  
 A return of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.  
 of the premium will be made from this date  
 on all Yearly Policies and renewals thereof,  
 such return to be made when the policies are  
 again renewed.

Applications for insurances to be made to  
 the Secretary, at the office of the Company, in  
 George-street, being the premises lately oc-  
 cupied by the Sydney Bank.

**GEORGE KING,** Secretary.  
 N.B.—NO AVERAGE CLAUSES; AND PAID-  
 UP RATES ADHERED TO. 5460

**453, GEORGE-STREET.**  
**W. COLEMAN** announces that the  
 Manchester Goods received by the  
 Elanor Lancaster are now ready for inspec-  
 tion, amongst them are—

850 Pieces of printed cambrics  
 80 Pieces of Hoyle's 4-4 cambrics  
 Unbleached and super cotton, sheetings, Os-  
 enburghs, canvases, duck, drills, Irish  
 unions, drabnets, window muslins, allosas,  
 counterpanes, cotton handkerchiefs, stout  
 muslins, white cotton cords, bleached and  
 unbleached cotton, greenish printed mus-  
 lins, shirtings, and a good assortment of  
 cotton and linen ticks. 5476

**PROPOSALS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF**  
**A COMPANY, FOR THE PURPOSE OF**  
**PRESERVING FRESH PROVISIONS IN**  
**TINS, AND ALSO FOR SALTING BEEF.**

**THE** necessity of establishing a new  
 export has always been considered pre-  
 cious, and therefore no apology is necessary  
 for introducing the subject.

It is proposed to establish a company, whose  
 capital shall be £100,000, in 400 shares of £250  
 each, to be called "The Australian Joint Stock  
 Company for Preserving and Salting Fresh  
 Provisions."

The great waste of animal food, in resorting  
 to the boiling down system for tallow only,  
 although rendered imperative by the great in-  
 crease of cattle and sheep throughout the  
 colony, has long been considered an evil, and  
 therefore it will be the object of this Company  
 by opening an export trade in preserved pro-  
 visions, as well as by a proper mode of salting,  
 to obtain for the greater a better price than he  
 can now get for his stock, whilst at the same  
 time they will be providing food for other parts  
 of the world at a much cheaper rate than they  
 can now obtain them; for as the boundless  
 tracts of the colony afford an almost inex-  
 haustible pasture, no time need be entertained  
 but the supply will at all times equal the de-  
 mand, however extensive it may be.

The object of this Company will be easily  
 obtained, as the projector has now all the  
 machinery requisite in active operation to-  
 gether with suitable premises for carrying it on,  
 on the most extensive scale; and as he resided  
 in England upwards of two years, he acquired  
 the art of preserving provisions in tins, by  
 residing on the premises of one of the most  
 celebrated houses in the trade, viz.—Messrs.  
 Yule and Goudner, and can boast of his thor-  
 ough knowledge of the mysteries and intricacies  
 of that trade, therefore the business may be  
 entered upon without delay, and without any  
 serious outlay of capital at the commence-  
 ment in the purchase of premises, &c.

The advantages chiefly to be derived will be  
 found in the exportation to different parts of  
 the world, viz., to India, Mauritius, Singapore,  
 China, and the Continent of Europe; and by  
 establishing agencies in those places for the  
 sale of the Company's provisions, a secure  
 trade may be relied upon, as it is not only ne-  
 cessary to mention the great demand that ex-  
 ists in England alone for preserved and salted  
 provisions, if properly cured and well attended  
 to. The revival of the Southern Whale  
 Fisheries, together with the number of colonial  
 and foreign whalers which visit these ports  
 will also consume a vast quantity of stock, if  
 dependence can be placed upon the goodness  
 and quality of the article.

To enumerate the many advantages to the  
 graziers, and through them to the whole com-  
 munity of this colony, would be an endless  
 task. A good and fair price would be secured  
 for the rearing and fattening of cattle and  
 sheep; ample provision would be found for the  
 great influx of labour which may be shortly  
 expected to arrive here; and instead of the  
 current coin being sent out of the country to  
 pay for immigration, or for our tea and sugar,  
 we should be enabled to meet a great portion of  
 these imports by the exportation of our cattle  
 and sheep in the shape of provisions, there-  
 fore the greatest encouragement ought to be  
 given to a Company of this description by all  
 classes of the community; for, on the one  
 hand it is the means of retaining in the  
 colony the capital she at present possesses, by  
 a judicious exportation of her surplus stock, it  
 encourages on the other hand the many im-  
 provements that must inevitably take place  
 within the colony, from the increased means  
 that will be at the disposal of those persons  
 who are benefited by the operation of this  
 Company.

It is intended at present to form a Provisional  
 Committee, and receive applications from those  
 persons who may be inclined to take shares in  
 the Company, and that as soon as practicable a  
 public meeting of Shareholders will be con-  
 vened, when the deed of settlement will be  
 submitted for their approval; it is further sug-  
 gested that individual shareholders shall not  
 be liable for more than the amount of their  
 shares, and that the shares shall be paid up by  
 instalments, of which due notice will be given;  
 the first instalment not to exceed £2 10s. per  
 share.

**ISRAEL JOSEPH.**  
 Applications for SHARES to be made, post  
 paid, to JOHN DUNSTON, Bligh-street. 5429

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND INT-**  
**MENT.**

**THE** undermentioned are the Agents  
 for the sale of Professor HOLLOWAY'S  
 MEDICINES throughout New South Wales:  
 Sydney—Mrs. Lewis, tobacconist, Brickfield  
 Hill.  
 Mr. Cleary (late Flanagan's), King-  
 street.  
 Mr. Alder, chemist, Parramatta-  
 street.  
 Mr. Ryan, chemist, Parramatta-  
 street.  
 Mr. G. F. Poole, chemist, George-  
 street.  
 Mr. Michael Dalton, grocer, No. 3,  
 Campbell-street.

Parramatta—Mr. C. W. Rowling, chemist.  
 Windsor—Mr. Richard Seymour, saddler.  
 Liverpool—Mr. F. A. Forbes, storekeeper.  
 Richmond—Mr. John Ducker, storekeeper.  
 Bathurst—Mr. Josiah Parker, chemist.  
 Braidwood—Mr. Williams, postmaster.  
 Goulburn—Mr. J. Emanuel, storekeeper.  
 West Maitland—Mr. F. Lawson, Hunter-  
 street.  
 Singleton—Mr. Copland Lealey, druggist.  
 Murrumbidgee—Mr. John Boots, storekeeper.  
 Peel's River—Mr. L. W. Levy, Taworth,  
 storekeeper.  
 Moreton Bay—Mr. William Kavanagh, North  
 Brisbane.

**J. K. HEYDON,**  
 Wholesale Agent,  
 78, King-street.

**BLACK OIL.**  
**COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS**  
 can be supplied with the above,  
 warranted free from all impurities, and per-  
 fectly clear, at the lowest prices, at  
**CHAPMAN AND CO'S,**  
 Next to the Post Office. 5157

**IMPORTANT TO FLOCKMASTERS.**  
**GROWTH OF WOOL.**

**THOMAS BIGG, Chemist, &c., No.**  
 15, Crawford-street, Portman-square,  
 London, begs to call the attention of farmers  
 and graziers to his valuable SHEEP-DIP-  
 PING COMPOSITION, which requires no  
 boiling, and may be used with warm or cold  
 water.—For effectually destroying the Tick,  
 Lice, and all other insects injurious to the  
 flock, preventing the alarming attacks of fly  
 and scab, and cleansing and purifying the skin,  
 thereby greatly improving the wool, both in  
 quantity and quality, and highly contributing  
 to the general health of the animal.

The best time to dip, for all purposes, is  
 about a month after shearing, when they will  
 require no other application throughout the  
 year until the clipping season again arrives.

For some time past he has been anxiously  
 desirous of supplying his Sheep-Dipping  
 Composition, to the flockmasters in a state  
 that, whilst it was effectual in every respect,  
 both as being destructive to the vermin in-  
 cidental to the sheep, and conducive to the  
 improvement of the fleece, it should at the  
 same time be attended with the least possible  
 trouble and inconvenience in its application.

He has at length been able to prepare it so  
 as to render the use of it perfectly safe, not  
 only without boiling, but that it may be used  
 with warm or cold water to form the bath,  
 as may be most convenient, and, from the  
 very great demand he now has for it, he  
 is enabled to supply it at a much reduced  
 price. The advantages of his improved com-  
 position are obvious:—First, there cannot be  
 the slightest danger of any mistake arising  
 either in preparing the bath or in the opera-  
 tion of dipping; secondly, the mode of pre-  
 paration and use will be so very simple, and  
 so easily managed, that much labour and  
 expense will be saved; and, thirdly, that it  
 will consist of those valuable ingredients  
 hitherto used, judiciously and chemically com-  
 bined, thereby ensuring the same important  
 results which have invariably followed the use  
 of his composition, such as the complete  
 destruction of the Tick, Scab, and all other  
 insects injurious to the sheep, the evident  
 improvement of the wool, both in quality and  
 quantity, and the maintenance of the general  
 health of the animal.

The flockmaster, who has his sheep in large  
 numbers, and at a long distance from the home-  
 stead, will only have to convey his Dipping  
 Apparatus with the quantity of composition  
 required to the spot, having a pond or stream  
 of water at hand, and there having selected a  
 barren place apart from their pasturage and  
 folded them thereon, will at once perform the  
 operation. In the case of small flocks, they  
 will probably be brought home to the yard, as  
 usual, for convenience, when cold or storm  
 water, whichever shall be preferred, may be  
 used with equal safety and success. It has  
 been the practice in many districts to employ  
 itinerant dipper, who cannot in any way be  
 made responsible either for the effects of their  
 various mixtures on the flock, or the liability  
 to accident from the use of dangerous applica-  
 tions; the flockmasters are therefore invited to  
 the consideration whether this composition,  
 introduced to their notice in its present form,  
 the use of which may be safely intrusted to  
 their own shepherds and assistants, being at-  
 tended with so little trouble, does not offer to  
 them superior advantages in every respect, in  
 addition to the exclusion of strangers from the  
 premises. In regard to his Dipping Apparatus,  
 which has obtained a silver medal and several  
 prizes at agricultural meetings, he will have  
 much pleasure in furnishing any gentleman  
 should he prefer it, with a sketch and printed  
 dimensions, from which his own carpenter and  
 smith might easily construct one.

Prepared only by Thomas Bigg, Chemist,  
 &c., 15, Crawford-street, Portman-square,  
 London.

T. B. begs to subjoin a few of the many  
 highly satisfactory testimonials kindly fur-  
 nished to himself and agents from eminent  
 flockmasters, who have used his composition,  
 and, at the same time, to caution all farmers  
 and breeders of sheep against purchasing other  
 preparations imitating or purporting to be his,  
 having had accounts from different breeders,  
 not only of the great losses their flocks have  
 sustained by the use of improper dressings,  
 whilst others have been wholly ineffectual in  
 producing the desired results.

Fornham, Bury St. Edmunds  
 January 3rd, 1840.

Sir,—I have great satisfaction in stating, I  
 used your Composition this autumn to upwards  
 of two thousand sheep, and not a single sheep  
 has up to this time twined its wool, or has  
 the least appearance of scurf on the skin. I  
 have for the last thirty years used a wash for  
 my sheep, prepared from a receipt of the late  
 Mr. Ellman, which was considered an excellent  
 one, and was at that time the best known. I  
 have no hesitation in stating, that your Com-  
 position is very superior to any dressing I have  
 ever seen for freeing the sheep from vermin,  
 cleansing their skins from scurf, and improving  
 the quality of the wool. I have also to inform  
 you, that his Grace the Duke of Norfolk is  
 equally satisfied with the result.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
**JOHN MUSKETT.**  
 To Mr. Thomas Bigg,  
 15, Crawford-street, Portman-square, London.

Ury, North Britain, June 13, 1843.  
 I hereby certify that I have used Mr. Bigg's  
 "Sheep-dipping Composition," of 15, Craw-  
 ford-street, Portman-square, London, for the  
 last five or six years, with great success, dip-  
 ping generally from one thousand to fifteen  
 hundred sheep and lambs annually, and have  
 never met with a single accident; and I con-  
 sider it as a great improver of the wool, and  
 conducive to the health of the animal, as all  
 vermin are instantly destroyed, and the striking  
 of the fly prevented in autumn.

**ROBERT BARCLAY ALLARDICE.**  
 Agent for Sydney: Mr. F. F. Morgan,  
 Chemist, &c., 371, Pitt-street.  
 N.B.—Sketches of the Dipping Apparatus,  
 with directions for using the "Composition,"  
 can be obtained on applying to the Agent.

**PLUNKETT'S AUSTRALIAN MAGIS-**  
**TRATE.**

**NEW EDITION.**  
**IN THE PRESS,** and will be published  
 soon, a new edition of "Plunkett's Aus-  
 tralian Magistrate." A guide to the duties of  
 a Justice of the Peace, with numerous forms,  
 re-written and enlarged, by Edwin C. Sutton,  
 Esq., Barrister at-law.  
 \* \* \* Magistrates and country gentlemen  
 desirous of securing a copy of the above work,  
 are particularly recommended to forward their  
 names and addresses to the undersigned, the  
 publisher, as the edition is a limited one.  
 N.B. The trade will be supplied on the  
 terms adopted by the London publishers.  
**W. A. COLMAN,**  
 Bookseller and Publisher,  
 455, George-street.  
 2281

**CHEAP NOVELS.**

**COOPER'S** Pilot, 1s. 4d.; Spy, 1s.  
 4d.; Pioneers, 1s. 4d.; Last of the  
 Mohicans, 1s. 4d.; Lionel Lincoln,  
 1s. 4d.; Prairie, 1s. 4d.; Red Rover,  
 1s. 4d.; Waterwitch, 1s. 4d.; Inas-  
 piration, 8d.  
 Porter's, Miss, Hungarian Brothers, 1s. 4d.;  
 Don Sebastian, 1s. 4d.  
 Bird's, Dr., Peter Pilgrim, 1s. 4d.; Nick of the  
 Woods, 1s. 4d.; Hawks of Hawk  
 Hollow, 1s. 2d.; Abdalla the Moor,  
 1s. 4d.; Infidel's Doom, 1s. 2d.;  
 Robin Day, 1s. 2d.  
 Kennedy's Horse shoe Robinson, 1s. 4d.; Rob  
 inson of the Bowl, 1s. 4d.  
 Ingraham's Captain Kyd, 1s. 4d.; Pirate, or  
 Lafitte, &c., 1s. 4d.  
 Smollett's Perigrine Pickle, 1s. 9d.  
 Radcliffe's, Mrs., Manfrone, or the One Handed  
 Monk, 1s.; Italian, 1s. 9d.; Castles  
 of Athlin and Dunbaine, 8d.  
 Paulding's Koningsmarke, or the Long Pine,  
 1s.  
 Brockden, Brown, Ormond, or the Secret Wit-  
 ness, 1s.; Wieland, 1s.  
 Tracy's Undine, 6d.  
 Smith's, Charlotte, The Old Manor House, 1s.  
 6d.; Emmeline, 2s.  
 Neale's Seventy Six, a tale of Love and Battle,  
 1s. 4d.; Logan, 1s.  
 Lee's, Mrs., Recess, 1s. 2d.; Canterbury Tales,  
 part 1, 1s. 4d., part 2, 1s. 4d., part 3,  
 8d.  
 Helme's, Mrs., Louisa, or the Cottage on the  
 Moor, 8d.; St. Clare of the Isles, 1s.  
 4d.; The Farmer of Inglewood  
 Forest, 1s. 4d.  
 Thompson's, Judge, Green Mountain Boys, 1s.  
 4d.  
 Claver's, Mrs., New Home—Who'll Follow, 1s.  
 Longfellow's Hyperion, 1s.  
 Scott's, Sir W., Queenhoo Hall, 1s. 2d.; Lay  
 of the Last Minstrel, 8d.; Marmion,  
 1s.; Lady of the Lake, 1s.  
 Sedgwick's, Mrs., Linwood, or the Sixty Years  
 Since, 1s. 2d.  
 Dana's Two Years before the Mast, 1s. 4d.  
 Cleveland's Voyages and Travels, 1s. 4d.  
 Fynn's, Arthur, Shipwreck, Maitny, and Fa-  
 mine, 1s.  
 Hoffman's Goldsmith of Paris, 8d.  
 Godwin's Caleb Williams, 1s. 4d.  
 Flint's, Francis, Benian the Mexican Patriot,  
 1s. 4d.  
 Willis's Carleton, or Patriotism, Love, and Duty,  
 1s. 4d.; Romance of the Pyrenees,  
 1s. 4d.; Peep at the Pilgrim, 1639,  
 1s. 6d.  
 Simms' Kinsmen, or the Black Riders, 1s. 4d.  
 Confession; or, the Blind Heart, 1s. 4d.;  
 Yemassee, a Romance, 1s. 4d.;  
 Transatlantic Tales, Sketches, and Le-  
 gends, 1s.; Damsel of Darien, 2s.;  
 Count Julian; or, the Last Days of  
 the Goths, 1s. 4d.  
 Brunton's, Mrs., Self Control, 1s. 9d.; Dis-  
 cipline, 1s. 9d.  
 Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, 1s.  
 Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, 1s. 9d.  
 Tuckerman's Isabel, 8d.  
 Fay's, Theodore, the Brothers, 1s. 9d.  
 Spindler's Invalid, 1s. 9d.; Jew, a Romance,  
 2s.  
 Sue's Salamander, a Romance, 1s.; Wandering  
 Jew, 2s.; Fascination, 1s. 4d.  
 Soule's Mysteries of the Heath, 1s. 4d.  
 Snelling, Mrs., Kaboon; or, the Warriors of  
 the West, 1s. 2d.  
 Souvestre's Man and Money, 1s. 4d.  
 Arnold and Fourrier's Struensee; or, the Queen  
 and the Favourite, 1s. 9d.  
**W. A. COLMAN,**  
 Bookseller and Stationer,  
 455, George-street.  
 Opposite the Barrack Gate. 4394

**TO THE SETTLERS OF THE DIS-**  
**TRICTS OF BATHURST AND**  
**LACHLAN.**

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**  
**JAMES WALKER** informs his friends  
 and the public that he has removed from  
 Ralph's Plains to the premises more central at  
 O'CONNELL PLAINS,  
 where he will continue to keep up his well  
 assorted stock of every article usually kept in a  
 BUSH STORE.

J. W. is also prepared to buy to any extent  
 wool, skins, hides, tallow, and wheat, for  
 which the highest cash prices will be given; or  
 to any party wishing to have the advantage of  
 the Sydney market he will make cash advances  
 on any of the above articles consigned to his  
 correspondent, Mr. SARVA HASSELBERRY, 450,  
 George-street, Sydney, who will dispose of  
 them to the best advantage, and make returns  
 in cash or goods of any description.  
 N.B.—Advances made on the ensuing clip  
 as usual. 1679

**MEDICAL CONFECTIONERY.**

**POOLE'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT GINGER-**  
**BREAD, IN PACKETS, 1s. EACH.**  
**THE** extensive and increasing sale  
 which these remarkable nuts have re-  
 ceived, and the numerous accounts daily re-  
 ceived of their beneficial effects, are such as  
 fully to justify the proprietor in calling them a  
 pleasant, safe, and efficacious medicine for  
 children and adults. At  
**G. F. POOLE'S,**  
 Chemist and Druggist,  
 455, George-street.

**W. COLEMAN** announces that the  
 Manchester Goods received by the  
 Elanor Lancaster are now ready for inspec-  
 tion, amongst them are—  
 850 Pieces of printed cambrics  
 80 Pieces of Hoyle's 4-4 cambrics  
 Unbleached and super cotton, sheetings, Os-  
 enburghs, canvases, duck, drills, Irish  
 unions, drabnets, window muslins, allosas,  
 counterpanes, cotton handkerchiefs, stout  
 muslins, white cotton cords, bleached and  
 unbleached cotton, greenish printed mus-  
 lins, shirtings, and a good assortment of  
 cotton and linen ticks. 5476



# **HIGHLY IMPORTANT.** TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS IN THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

**MR. R. J. SMITH, of the Steam Boiling Down Establishment, Kangaroo Point,** begs to inform the settlers in the above district, that he has accepted Thomas Barker and Co.'s agency for the sale of their flour.

A large stock of flour being always on hand at the above establishment, settlers, and storekeepers may always depend upon being supplied with all qualities at the lowest market rates.

Kangaroo Point, March 27. 5083

## **PAINLESS TOOTH DRAWING.**

**MR. J. EMANUEL, Examined Surgeon Dentist,** having the most complete apparatus in the colony for taking the *Sulphuric Ether*, begs most respectfully to inform the public of New South Wales, that he continues with success to extract teeth and the most difficult stumps without pain to the patient. The facility and others are invited to view the simple but perfect apparatus. Mr. Emanuel continues to preserve teeth from decay, also to supply artificial teeth, from one to a complete set, having a large collection of mineral teeth of all colours. The mineral being composed of indestructible fossils, never change their colour or become offensive to the wearer. Mr. E. cautions the public generally to observe that artificial teeth made of any other material, such as bone or natural teeth, break and decompose. Charges strictly moderate. Specific for the tooth ache—The most valuable remedy ever discovered in this colony for the tooth ache is undoubtedly this tincture, prepared solely by Mr. J. Emanuel, No. 345, Castlereagh-street North. It is sold in bottles at 2s. 6d. per bottle; large size bottles for families residing in the interior five shillings per bottle. It is only necessary to apply one drop of this tincture on a small piece of prepared wool, into the cavity of the affected tooth, and the pain will be instantly removed. Mr. E.'s treatment for stopping decayed teeth, the properties of which are only known to himself; it prevents the pain if stopped in time, and answers when any other kind of stopping has failed, such as gold leaf, &c.; children's teeth particularly attended to, and malformation of the mouth prevented. Soothing syrup for infants teething; one or two drops rubbed well on the gums with the finger, will relieve the irritation consequently arising from first dentition; sold in bottles at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Mr. Emanuel's diploma, received from the Medical Board of the Empire, in the year 1836, authorising him to practise as Surgeon Dentist, also his specimens of artificial mineral teeth, mounted in pure gold, can be seen daily. All consultations free of charge. French tooth brushes of a very superior description. At home from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m.

Observe the address—No. 345, Castlereagh-street North, eight doors from Hunter-street, Sydney. 5078

## **A CAND.**

**W. ALMOND, (late assistant with Messrs. Chipchase, Bonhill Row, London.)** Shipping and General Cooper, adjoining Mr. Ewan's Timber Yard, 625, Lower George-street, Sydney. 5155

**ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, Tailor and Clothier,** having received by the arrival of the ships *Ganges* and *Penyard Park*, an extensive and well-assorted stock of goods, suitable to the present season, consisting of—summer cloths and cashmeres, of all descriptions; fancy check single and double breasted, drills, gamboons, Albert cord, drab woollen cord for riding trousers, waistcoats, plain, black corded silk, satin, French fancy satins, plaid cashmeres, silk figured and -saking Valenciennes, ditto fancy Marcellines. White Indian rubber braces, extra super broad buckles; real buckskin. Plain black satin stocks, with bows; royal Albert ditto. Black and fancy silk handkerchiefs. Fancy gilt and satin buttons.

A.D. having imported these goods expressly to his order, and after inspecting them, has the greatest confidence in recommending them to his customers and the public generally.

5133 571, Lower George street.

London and Paris fashions, great and small, Mountcastle's Ventilators hang you all!

**THE** man of intellect should have a good cover for his brains, then let him come to Mountcastle! A well finished hat is indispensable to the man of fashion; then let him come to Mountcastle! The tradesman does not look respectable without a good hat; then let him come to Mountcastle! The mechanic wants a cheap, smart, and durable hat; then let him come to Mountcastle! Every body wants a good hat; then let every body come to Mountcastle!

FRENCH HAT MANUFACTORY, 77, MARKET-STREET.

The only establishment in the colony where the newly-invented Angola Summer Hats (so much worn in Paris and London, and so peculiarly adapted to the approaching season) can be purchased.

Beaver and French Hats of any shape, made to order.

Ladies' riding hats, men's and boys' caps, livery and Commissioner's laces, gold cord, &c. &c. 5447

**EX PENYARD PARK.**—Just opened, Twelve Trucks of Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, from the celebrated house of Jackson and Son, London, and the only lot of the same make in the market. T.F. begs to state that the above goods are not of the same description which are usually sold at a ruinous sacrifice and selling off prices, neither are his patent leather shoes made of cloth glassed over, or his Spanish leather, sheepskin coated over with a thick glass, but they are all warranted first-rate goods, and will be disposed of to make a quick sale, at the lowest possible advance.

**THOMAS PRATE,**  
Salopion House,  
465 and 524, George-street.  
September 22. 5079

# **OCTOBER LIST.** THE Goods enumerated below are recent importations, and of superior quality.

**Tea—**  
Hysonkin, chests and half-chests  
Extra fine, ditto  
Twankay, ditto  
Hyson kind, ditto  
Hyson, 10-catty boxes  
Young hyson, ditto  
Gunpowder, ditto  
Black tea, chests and half-chests  
Congou, ditto  
Souchong, 10 and 5 catty boxes  
Padra, ditto  
Pekoe, ditto.

**Coffee—**  
Manila  
Batavia  
Also the above roasted, upon a principle which preserves the essential oil, and renders the coffee wholesome and agreeable.

**Spices—**  
Manila  
East India  
Refined or lump sugar  
Colonial ditto

**Spices—**  
Cloves  
Nutmegs  
Mace  
Cinnamon  
Ground ditto  
Black pepper  
White ditto  
Cayenne ditto  
Caraway seeds  
Pimento or allspice  
Coriander seeds  
Jamaica ginger  
Ground ditto  
Rhubarb ditto  
Ground mixed spice

**Fruits—**  
Muscatel raisins  
Pudding ditto  
Dried apples  
Figs  
Currants  
Orange and lemon peel  
Citron  
Jordan almonds  
Shell ditto  
Bottled fruits, assorted  
Preserved jams  
Preserved jelly  
China preserves  
Dates

**Rice—**  
Table, in bags  
Patna, ditto  
**VINEGAR—**  
Best London  
White wine, in bottles  
Raspberry  
Chili

**SUNDRIES—**  
Ceylon curry powder, the true Indian preparation  
Pickles, assorted pints and quarts  
Sauces, assorted  
Mushroom and walnut catsup  
Essence of anchovies, &c.  
India or China soy  
Spanish and French olives  
Sardine mustard, 1lb. and 3lb. bottles  
Gorgona anchovies  
Fresh salmon, 1lb, 2lb, 3lb, and 4lb. tins  
Anchovy paste  
Potted bladders  
Virgin honey  
French capers  
Red herrings, in small tins  
York and Westphalia hams  
Colonial hams and bacon  
Colonial butter, fresh and salt  
Colonial cheese  
English cheese  
Lemon syrup  
Vermicelli  
Macaroni  
Chocolate and cocoa  
Chocolate, paste and powder  
Pickled isinglass  
W.V. arrowroot  
Pearl sago  
Split peas  
Patent groats and barley  
Scotch oatmeal  
Tapioca  
Liquorice  
Salad oil, small and large bottles  
Farinaceous food  
Tresle or molasses  
Jar and basket salt  
Dairy and Liverpool salt  
Eau de Cologne  
Lavender water  
Annatto or cheese colouring  
Saltpetre  
Windor soap, white and brown  
Best yellow soap  
Best English starch  
Best English blue  
Soda  
Sperm and wax candles  
Mould and dip candles  
Kent and Sussex hops  
Floating lights  
American tobacco  
Colonial tobacco  
Tobacco pipes  
Manila cigars  
English snuff  
Wine and beer corks  
Black lead  
Blacking, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. bottles  
Paste blacking, in tins  
Bath bricks  
Candle wick  
Lamp cottons  
Black and red ink  
Roll and flour brimstone  
Alum  
Tartaric acid  
Carbonate of soda  
Whitening  
Pipe clay  
Rotten stone  
Brushes, various  
Corrosive sublimate  
Bliss stone  
Castor oil  
Eucalypti salts  
Bois wax  
Sperm oil  
Yarmouth herring.

Families as well as wholesale buyers supplied with the above goods at a small commission on the import price, by

**PORTER AND FREE,**  
Importers and Dealers,  
George and Pitt streets, Sydney. 5455

**HOCKIN'S PREPARATION OF SEIDLITZ,** in one bottle, will keep in every situation. It is solid Salt of a natural spring, and like it, tasteless. The dose can be apportioned to suit all ages and constitutions; a full dose acts as a medicine; a smaller forms a refreshing and pleasant drink, consequently it is used by surgeons for making the saline draught. Hockin's Patent Preparation does not (like the articles called Seidlitz p. wds) become a liquid in damp places, but on the contrary it is rendered more firm, and contains the necessary salt to feed the blood and system. It is a valuable family medicine, being taken as freely by children as adults, and cannot disagree with or weaken the stomach in any climate. In bottles. CHAS. HOCKIN, 38, Duke-street, Manchester Square, and 1, Bishopgate-street Within, London; and by his agents in the Australian colonies, viz.—A. Fox, Dispensing Chemist, 315, Pitt-street, Sydney; Louis and Sons Hobart Town; James Dowling, Launceston; and A. Scott, Adelaide. 5745

**HOWDEN'S REFINED SUGARS.**  
Loaves, assorted, 8 to 14 lbs. each  
Crushed Lump  
No. 1, Fine Pieces  
No. 2, ditto ditto  
No. 3, ditto ditto

**THE** great superiority of these Sugars over everything of the kind ever produced in this hemisphere, having been duly appreciated by the Australian public, and consequently caused an extraordinary demand for the same, for exportation as well as home consumption, the proprietor finds it necessary to apologize to some of his numerous patrons for the delay which has unavoidably occurred in the execution of their orders. The receipt of additional machinery from London now enables him to manufacture a much larger quantity than formerly, which will in a great degree prevent a repetition of the disappointment many have experienced.

Offices, No. 261, George street, and at the works in Liverpool-street, where orders are received and samples may be seen.  
October 1. 5453

**ELLIOTT** begs to call the attention of the public to his stock of WINES, which comprises some of the very best qualities ever imported.

The following will be found remarkably good and cheap:—

Sherry, (A. Black's) per dozen ..... 30 0  
Ditto, old, per dozen ..... 35 0  
Ditto, ditto ..... 31 0  
Marsala, (Woodhouse's), ditto ..... 18 0  
Sicily, a good wine, ditto ..... 15 0  
Port ditto ..... 18s to 30 0

**Also,**  
Ale and stout, Dunbar's  
Superior lemon syrup  
Cider  
Gin in and out of bond  
Martell's brandy.  
4329 Charlotte-place, September, 1847

**WOOLPACKS**  
Three-bushel bags  
Seaming twine  
Roping ditto  
Canvas, assorted  
Rope, Europe  
Paint oil  
Turpentine.

**SMITH AND CAMPBELL,**  
Campbell's Wharf, July 24. 1475

**ON SALE,**  
**BROADWOOD'S PIANOS**  
3 Cottages  
2 Squares  
1 Semi Grand  
1 Harmonicon  
With all the new improvements.

**JOHN G. COHEN,**  
Auction Rooms,  
490, George-street.

**FOR SALE, ex INDIAN CHIEF.**  
383 Baltic deals, assorted  
20 Tons Liverpool salt, in bags  
5 Crates earthenware

**ROBERT HOW AND CO.**  
4362

**WEST INDIA RUM and FOREIGN RUM for SALE,** very reasonable, in lots to suit purchasers.

**HENRY FISHER,**  
City Depot,  
Corner of King and George streets.  
October 1. 5358

**ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED**  
Woolpacks  
Three-bushel bags  
Soda ash  
Soda  
Ling fish.

**ROBERT HOW AND CO.**  
3563

**CIRCULAR HEAD POTATOES.**  
These Potatoes are arriving in beautiful condition, and on sale by

**GEORGE SMALL,**  
4, Jamison-street.  
5375

**TO BUTCHERS, BAKERS, AND OTHERS.**  
**LIVERPOOL SALT,** delivered  
at per wt. .... 3 8  
Colonial ditto ditto ..... 3 0  
Ditto fine ditto, for table use, ditto ..... 3 0  
A reduction will be made to purchasers of a ton and upwards.

**W. EVANS,**  
Corner of Market and Kent streets.  
5352

**TILES.**—Always on hand, of the very best description, and at moderate prices. Apply to J. HARRIS, Pymont-street, Sydney.  
Also, Wanted a few steady brickmakers. Apply as above. 5379

# **TO SADDLERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.**

**JOHN BRUSH, Saddler,** has received, on Blenheim, Saddler, and other late arrivals, right order and bale of goods. Amongst them are the following—  
200 Saddle-trees, sorted  
A great variety of roller web, (as nice a sample as ever arrived in Sydney)  
Stout harness and collar cloth  
Prince's check and white serge  
Harris's harness-liquid and polishing paste  
Straining and diaper web, from best to common  
Hog-skins and well seal skins  
Best fish-skins for printing presses  
Girth webs, sorted  
Plated nails and staples  
Tinned ditto ditto  
Horse and dandy brushes  
Water and spoke ditto  
Orange silk, three-cord  
With a large assortment of buckles, bits, and stirrup-irons. The whole will be sold on moderate terms, as J. B. is expecting another lot of goods in the course of the month.

N.B.—A set of very superior London-made carriage harness (second-hand) for sale. 5195

**ON SALE at the Stores of the Under-**  
**signed.**  
West India rum, in hogsheads, in and out of bond, from 7 to 10 overproof  
East India rum  
Colonial ditto, in bond  
Martell's brandy  
Schiedam gin, in case  
Hysonkin and Congou teas  
Hyson and fine Congou ditto  
Manilla sugar  
China ditto  
Patna rice  
Gunny bags, full and common  
Black pepper  
Saltpetre  
Castor oil, in quart and pint bottles  
Price's patent sperm candles  
Europe cordage  
Best Kent hops.

**R. CAMPBELL, Senr.,**  
High-street.  
5307

**TO FOKK BUTCHERS, &c.**  
**FOR SALE,** by the undersigned—A Sausage Cutting Machine, warranted equal to any in the colony; it will be guaranteed for twelve months if used in Sydney.

**P. MAIR,**  
Engineer and Patent Axle-maker, Clarence-street. 5478

**NOTICE.**  
**THE** price of Coals at the Australian Agricultural Company's Staith at Newcastle is seven shillings per ton.

For Screenings, five shillings.

**PHILLIP P. KING,**  
Commissioner A. A. Company.  
For Stephens, January 1. 1846

**GLENMORE TANNERY.**—For sale, the lease, good-will, and stock-in-trade of the Glenmore Tannery, situated at Rushcutters Bay. For particulars apply to Messrs. MURDOCK and Co., Solicitors; A. B. SMITH, Esq., or to the undersigned.

**ROBERT CAMPBELL,**  
Campbell's Wharf.  
September 10. 4026

**OAK STAVES FOR PRIVATE SALE**  
**MR. SAMUEL LYONS** has for sale, at his Mart,  
A quantity of American Oak Hogheads Staves, in lots to suit purchasers. 4977

**STATION FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.**  
**THE** right to that splendid Station, known as "Farnham," in the district of Moreton Bay, adjoining Normansby Plains, and in the vicinity of Darling Downs, distant only twenty-five miles from Limestone, and fifty from Brisbane.

The improvements consist of a substantial and commodious dwelling-house, kitchen, seven men's huts, woolshed, sheep yards, garden, a twenty-acre cultivation paddock, stock-yard, and about 300 head of cattle, which will be given in.

"Farnham" is near the head of Reynolds' Creek, and is abundantly watered in the driest seasons. It is sound, open, and well grassed, consisting of silver-leaved iron bark ridges, and apple-tree flats, and will hold about twelve thousand sheep, which may be run with advantage in flocks of from two to three thousand each.

For further particulars apply to **WILLIAM RICHMOND,** Kent-street North, Sydney. 5250

**NOTICE.**—I have this day admitted my brother, Mr. Frederick Ford, recently arrived from England, a partner. My business will henceforth be carried on under the style or firm of **W and F. Ford.**

**WILLIAM FORD,**  
Stationer and Bookseller,  
554, George-street.  
October 1. 5426

**NOTICE.**—Four thousand Sheep will be leased on terms which may be agreed upon. The Murray district will be preferred. Principals only treated with, and reference required. Apply to Mr. FAYRELL, Springfield, Goulburn.  
October 1. 5426

**PUBLIC NOTICE.—CAUTION.**  
The public are hereby cautioned from purchasing the house and premises situate in West Maitland, in the occupation of Mr. Clarke, bootmaker, advertised for sale by Mr. B. KAMMER, on Thursday, the 7th October instant, the property having been purchased by me in 1843, from Mr. Thomas Rampling, who derived his title through Mr. Hunt, the original grantee, as well as from William Morgan and wife. Dated 1st October, 1847.

**WILLIAM H. PALMER,**  
Kent-street, Sydney.  
Witness—  
A. HAYWARD, Solicitor, Sydney. 5445

**LOST,** on Monday, the 27th instant, two white dogs of the bloodhound breed, each about a year old. Any person bringing them to No. 2, Church-hill, will be rewarded. 5379



## ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

### BATHURST CIRCUIT COURT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE DICKINSON and a common jury.

#### CATTLE STEALING.

Richard Duggan and Patrick Byrnes, both free by servitude, were indicted for stealing several head of cattle, the property of W. M. Rothery, Esq., at Clifton, in the district of Carcoar, on the 19th May last.

Defended by Mr. Holroyd.

W. M. Rothery stated, that on the day named, he accompanied by his groom Mills, and a boy named Hoadley, was at a station or place called the Islands, about eight miles from his residence, about three p.m.; he had not been there long before he observed a cloud of dust arise, and shortly after a mob of more than one hundred head of cattle came in sight; noticing that the cattle passed the water without stopping, he suspected they were being driven by some one, and on looking more closely, saw a man riding behind them; he mounted his horse and rode in the direction the cattle were travelling, and on coming up to the spot I found a man riding behind and driving the cattle, who gave his name Patrick Byrnes; I observed in the mob several head that I knew to be my property, and asked this man what he was going to do with them, when he said he had nothing to do with the cattle, it was the other man, pointing to the prisoner Duggan, who I then observed for the first time riding by the side of the cattle, and endeavouring to head them in a direction towards his own residence, about ten miles off; Duggan rode through the cattle to the opposite side; I endeavoured to stop the whole mob of cattle, but only succeeded in securing fifty-six head, the others—amongst them were some of my bullocks—escaped; I afterwards came up with Duggan, and on asking him what he was going to do with those cattle, particularly pointing to some that bore my brand, he exclaimed, "Oh Lord! you are Mr. Rothery," and begged that I would let him off this time, and he would not do the like again; I asked Duggan what cattle he claimed amongst those he was driving; he did not point out one; I then cracked my whip—a signal agreed on with my people, and they came up, and shortly after a gentleman named Temple, who knew the prisoner Duggan; whilst my people were collecting the cattle I had succeeded in stopping, I heard Duggan exclaim, "there goes the cooper's cow," but I saw no beast escape; two of my cattle that were unbranded attempted to escape, when the prisoner Byrnes drove them back into the mob—this was before I had stopped the fifty-six head; I then, with the assistance of Mr. Temple and my servants, drove the cattle to my stockyard, and found that out of the fifty-six there were thirty-one head that were my property, twenty-eight bearing my brand, and three unbranded; amongst the twenty-five strange cattle, I observed three belonging to John Neville, living in the neighbourhood; I gave information to the Mounted Police, and about five days after, the prisoner Byrnes was apprehended; Duggan subsequently surrendered himself to the Chief Constable of Carcoar.

Mark Moore Mills: In May last I was in the employ of the last witness, and on the 19th of that month was with him and a boy named Hoadley, at a place called the Islands; I had fifty-six head of cattle given into my charge by my master, at the time there were two men present, but whether the prisoners or not I cannot say, as I was busy getting the cattle together; out of the fifty-six head of cattle so given into my charge, thirty-one head turned out to be my master's property; twenty-eight branded and three unbranded, the whole of the fifty-six head were drove to my master's stockyard, more conveniently to separate them.

James Hoadley, a boy fourteen years of age: I am in Mr. Rothery's employ; and on the 19th of May last was with him and a boy named Hoadley, at a place called the Islands; I had fifty-six head of cattle given into my charge by my master, at the time there were two men present, but whether the prisoners or not I cannot say, as I was busy getting the cattle together; out of the fifty-six head of cattle so given into my charge, thirty-one head turned out to be my master's property; twenty-eight branded and three unbranded, the whole of the fifty-six head were drove to my master's stockyard, more conveniently to separate them.

Thomas Whitmill, sergeant of Mounted Police: On the 22nd May last I apprehended prisoner Byrnes, near Wagoola, about half a mile from Duggan's residence; when I apprehended him he said he was merely employed driving the cattle to enable Duggan to get from amongst them two cows, one belonging to Duggan and one to the cooper; he also said he was out looking for a mare of Mr. Grant's when he met Duggan, who requested him (Byrnes) to assist him to drive the cattle to his (Duggan's) stockyard.

Henry Fox, chief constable of Carcoar, proved that Duggan gave himself up to him on the 25th May.

For the defence: Jeremiah Grant was called, who said: I have known the prisoner Byrnes for fifteen or sixteen years, at first as an assigned servant to my father; about four years since I engaged him to do jobbing work about my farm; he remained in my employ then about two years, and was absent twelve months; in December last I again engaged him as sheep overseer for a station of mine on the Lachlan—he also having charge of the sheep on the station; I always considered him trustworthy and honest. This witness underwent a long cross-examination by the Attorney-General. He said Byrnes had been at Norfolk Island, but although repeatedly questioned, said he could not tell what the prisoner was sent there for, when he was sent, or when he returned. He added that he had one time resided at the Lachlan, for five years, and during that time he knew it to be a very common practice for individuals who found any of their cattle in a herd or mob of 100 or 150 head, to drive the whole mob to a stockyard to draft out such as belonged to them, and

turn the remainder adrift; that if he wanted to get two or three head of cattle out of a mob of 100, he did not think he could get them without driving the whole to a stockyard, which, according to the then practice at the Lachlan, he should do.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, at the conclusion of this witness's evidence, expressed great surprise that such a practice as the one alluded to by this witness should for a moment be suffered to exist, which was anything but creditable to the parties following it; in fact and effect, it was throwing a shield and protection around the cattle stealer, who, if detected, had only to say he was driving the cattle he was stealing to a stockyard to select some he fancied to be his, and thus escape all the ill consequences of his bad acts. If such a practice was to be permitted, cattle stock would become comparatively valueless—not worth a straw; but he did hope that the jury by their verdict in the present case would convince those wholesale purloiners of other men's property, they would no longer be allowed to carry on their nefarious practices with impunity. The learned gentleman then observed how very cautious persons ought to be in coming forward to give character, and how cautious the Court ought to be in giving weight to character, unless from individuals of the most unimpeachable character themselves.

Mr. Hayward Atkins, Police Magistrate of Hartley: I have known the prisoner Byrnes for three years; during that time I never heard anything to the prejudice of his character.

John Neville: I live at Millbrook Creek, near the Binney Ridges; I know Mr. Rothery's cattle running there; they are what I should call shy, but not wild cattle; I could easily get two or three head out of a mob of one hundred of even wild cattle, without driving them to a stockyard; my cattle sometimes stray to the run alluded to, and I have told the prisoner Duggan that if he at any time saw any of my cattle there, to turn them back to my run. Sometimes as many as two or three hundred head of my cattle stray to the run in the neighbourhood of the Binney Ridges and the Islands. If I wanted to get as many as ten or twelve head out of a mob of cattle, I would first drive them to the camp, and then, and if I found I could not get them out then, I would drive them to the nearest stockyard; the prisoner Duggan has cattle of his own; he brands RD; his cattle generally run at the Yellow Hole and Keedy Creek; he has a stockyard, which would not be fit to muster thirty head of cattle, and not at all fit for wild cattle.

Nicholas Jordan: I am generally called the Cooper, and live at Millbrook Creek; I have known Duggan sixteen or seventeen years; I had a cow stray; Duggan told me he had seen it, and I requested him to endeavour to get it for me; I have fifty-six cows, some branded JJJ on different parts of the body, and some branded J in diamond.

His Honor, in summing up, animadverted in very strong terms on the practice stated by some of the witnesses to be prevalent in the Lachlan district; a practice fraught with the greatest evil and injury to cattle owners. It was absurd and preposterous to suppose such a practice could be allowed to continue, afforded, as it did, a screen and protection to the cattle stealer, and enabled him to carry on his depredations with impunity.

The jury, after an absence of half an hour, returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners. They were remanded, and on Friday brought up and sentenced to be worked in iron chains three years on the roads or other public works.

#### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

##### BANKING AND IMMIGRATION, &c.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

You have heard people say,

That sham Abraham you may,

But you must not sham Abraham Newland.

GENTLEMEN.—I have been shamed, and the principles of the venerable institution with which my name has been associated, have been most grossly prostituted, perverted, brought into contempt, and scornfully dammed by vile counterfeits in this colony.

Resuming the tenor of my letter, I remark that the exclusion of the Government from charge over, or responsibility for, the righteous use of the currency, left the banks, merchants, and paper speculators, to do as they found most pleasant to themselves, with the rate of exchange and interest of money. Here again, a charge is laid, and power is to be protected itself. There is no parallel, I apprehend, on the face of the globe where the grower is plundered of so heavy a proportion of his produce. Is it not preposterous that those who have neither the ink of capital, or find the skill and labour in producing an article, should take as much as from a tenth to one-seventh of the net value of the produce for merely becoming the medium of transfer between the grower and consumer; no, more properly between the grower and British dealer, or wool merchant, or stapler, as it may be.

In England, the British agriculturist pays 6d. for the sale and guarantee of one quarter of wheat, now selling for 90s., which is not more than one-sixth the amount abstracted from the Australian wool-grower for the same services.

The dissection of a Sydney account current and sales with a wool-grower gave me the following results as a charge against the grower for commission, interest, brokerage, and five per cent. discount of exchange, to the great profit of the Sydney merchant and banker—namely, a charge of £207, where the net proceeds to the wool-grower was only £1500, or nearly fourteen per cent. Look at the monstrous comparison between the person who produces the article and he who merely rolls the bale from the wharf into the hold of the ship! Some merchants vary their mode, but I believe arrive at about the same result, when the discount of exchange is five per cent.

Supposing the value of the entire clip of wool exported to amount to £800,000 (and I believe Sydney ships 40,000 bales), at the above rate of punishment the growers suffer as a body to the amount of £112,000, and this is independent of a like ratio of profit on £250,000 value in tallow, hides, salt beef, &c., &c.

Taking into account that the bank returns show a profit of £47,083 for one half-year, and allowing about £50,000 for the gain of the banks from the use of the deposits and circulation of their notes, (exclusive of the gain on the rate of exchange, before shown), it will be seen that £100,000 at least, as I have

asserted, is annually abstracted from the gross value of the export produce of the colony, and I will add, that that sum is over and above what in common fairness ought to be taken by the banking and mercantile interests.

Before the introduction of English banks there was no derangement of the monetary system, but their rivalry and competition has very powerfully tended to unshrink it. Bank stock previously was a sound means of investment, and it was principally held by colonial residents, and the profit of banking was therefore expended mainly in the colony. The retired tradesman lived on the income derived from the fruits of his former industry and frugality thus invested; but by the support and encouragement given to English banking capital, the colony is deprived of this source of investment in favour of those who live in England and elsewhere.

However desirable competition may generally be, I am not so sure that it is beneficial among banks; judging from what you have seen, it is to be inferred that it is pernicious. The course pursued by the English banks evinced an intention to annihilate the colonial banks, and thus monopolise the entire banking business. The colonists were allured from the direct path of their own interest by the apparent liberal and injudicious application of their funds, and the allowing a high rate of interest on deposits; thus by one hand they indicated a high value for money, whilst with the other they were making it plentiful and cheap—soliciting (in effect) the public to receive and waste it, frightening the old tale of the Laysman and the Oyster, as regards the proprietors on either side; but at present I can only liken the position of the belligerent banks to that of an alligator with a porcupine sticking in its throat.

Before developing my plan for an immigration fund, I beg attention to the fact that Sir Robert Peel has lately, in Parliament, hinted that the paper currency of the realm should be under the control and the property of the State.

And you will further have seen that these opinions are even being acted upon by late instructions from the present Ministry to the Governor of New Zealand, by directing a paper currency to be instituted there.

I must assume that he is resolved—

1st. That the circulation of a paper currency should be under the control of the Government for the general weal of the community.

2nd. That about £300,000 in notes is required for the conduct of the ordinary trade of the colony with the present population.

3rd. That hitherto the use of a paper currency has been assumed by banks, the profit from which has been chiefly enjoyed by aliens.

4th. That it is unjust to the colony at large that £100,000 should be annually abstracted from the funds of the colony through the use (and abuse) of the paper currency and dormant capital deposited with English banks.

5th. That the substitution of an authorised issue of notes to the required amount for those now current, would enable the Government to appropriate a like sum for the importation of immigrants.

These resolutions being seconded by the unanimous voice of the public, how, gentlemen, can the Government best substantiate the intention?

And what is that intention? Mark me, and forget not, it is—

1st. To create a fund for immigration.

2nd. To stay the means by which foreign institutions exercise to exhaust the strength of the colony.

3rd. To bring forth new, and guide and direct to its own advancement of the colony directly to its own advancement.

How then, gentlemen, can the Government accomplish this?

1st. They cannot enter into the details, or become the conductors of mercantile affairs, or any business which can be managed by an individual.

2nd. They cannot interfere with public interests for private or individual advantage.

3rd. They cannot permit the credit of the colony or its means to be applied to other than purely the colony's good.

Just so. But they may, as the French have it, "grant a concession,"—say to 400 good and true men of the colony—possessed of property in the soil and the live stock thereon; who shall undertake to pay up £250 each, (by instalments as wanted), and their entire responsibility being limited to £500 each, on being allowed to issue their notes to that extent, engaging on their part to advance to the Government such an amount as shall be required for immigration, not exceeding £120,000 per annum, on debentures to bear only 2½ or 3 per cent. per annum, each issue to run three years, or longer if required, and all moneys received by Government from the sale of land, &c., to be paid in on account of these debentures as received. By this means a continuous flow of immigration would be kept up, and the public have a fair and just return for the concession granted by the low rate of interest on the debentures.

This would, gentlemen, lay the foundation and establish an

IMMIGRATION FUND AND BANK OF COMMERCE.

The operations of such an institution being restricted to advances on bills of lading of wool, &c., and sale of bills on England at a fair and fixed rate of exchange, leaving the minor local Banks to the discount of bills and trade accounts.

It is unnecessary to discuss minor details; I must mention that with debentures in the hands of the institution, deposit accounts bearing moderate interest for certain limited periods might be permitted; this, a measure originally introduced and abused by the English Banks, would recoil on them with retrospective effect—they would in their turn have to drink from the poisoned chalice with which they so fatally drugged the colony.

Before I finally retire to the shades of Threadneedle-street, if you treat me kindly, you shall again hear from

ABRAHAM NEWLAND.

P.S.—The emphatic author of "Some Thoughts on Banks and Banking, by a Practical Man," who shows so perfect a knowledge

of the evils inflicted by foreign banks, remarks:—

"There is no doubt that the English capitalist is resting like a blood-hound on the sheep ready to start and prey upon the colony whenever its exhausted energies will permit."

"List, list, O list!!!"

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN.—In the Herald of the 8th instant, I observe a paragraph from the United Service Gazette, headed "Irish Immigration."

Concurring as I most cordially do in the sentiments expressed in that paragraph, and hoping that public attention will be directed to the subject, I trust the advantages of bringing out emigrants in our superfluous men-of-war, now lying up rotting in our harbours at home, in ordinary, as it is called,—in other words, out of commission,—will be pressed on the attention of the authorities at home; and that the requisite number of our now useless men-of-war will be commissioned and employed for this purpose. The ships are already the property of the nation, and thereby a great saving of passage money would be effected. They are immeasurably safer than the merchant ships, are better ventilated and protected against lightning, and this would go far to remove the too well grounded apprehensions of emigrants of being drowned on the passage out. They sail better than our merchant ships, and this would diminish the discomforts of a passage by shortening it. In short they are, with the superior system under which they are navigated, included, every way better adapted for the purpose than the merchant ships. And should they be required at short warning for the purposes of war, they would be in a more forward state than if lying up in ordinary, as it would be required to be a few additional men and guns, and they would be complete. For demonstrative ships, for which purpose almost entirely our present royal navy in commission seems to be kept up, such drive corresponding benefit is received by the nation, would then be looked upon as a blessing, and the officers and crews hailed as benefactors to mankind. Trusting the subject will meet with attention from those who are possessed of the power of carrying the measure into effect, I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES BALLINGALL.

Melbourne, September 17.

#### OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN.—Allow me, through the medium of your widely circulated journal, to call the attention of the magistrates of the colony particularly of those residing in Sydney, to the Act 9 Vic., No. 9, passed by the Legislative Council, intitled, "An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits." By the ninth section of this Act (Vide Callaghan's Acts of Council, page 1581), magistrates, among other persons, are authorised to receive declarations on matters in which affidavits were formerly required.

Last week I had occasion to make a declaration under the above Act, when, to my great surprise, I found that none of the magistrates would receive my affirmation; some of them stating it was illegal for them to do so. These gentlemen could certainly not have seen this Act, or they would never have made this objection. However, so it was, and I had to go to a notary public (a party also authorised to receive declarations) before whom I made my affirmation, and to whom I was obliged to pay one guinea.

Now being a man not overburdened with cash, this was a great haul upon my resources, and I thought it rather hard that I should have to pay so much as a guinea, when a Commissioner of the Supreme Court charges but one shilling for administering an affidavit, which latter sum was also, I believe, the fee formerly charged by a magistrate for a like duty. If their worship would but take the trouble to read this Act, I think that they would come to the conclusion that they are empowered, and that it is perfectly legal for them to receive the declarations instead of a person desirous of making them, and if they would act on that conclusion it would be a great convenience to the public at large, but more especially so to that class of society to which your present correspondent belongs.

Trusting you will have room and inclination to insert this epistle in some odd corner, I have the honour to subscribe myself, your very obedient servant,

A LIMB OF THE LAW.

TRAVELLING IN THE ANCIENT WORLD.—In caravans was most of the travelling done in the times of the Bible. The Moslem journeyings in the wilderness and to the borders of Palestine, were performed in one very large caravan. It was in caravans that the Jews returned from their exile in Assyria. By caravans the staple trades of ancient days were carried on in a direction from east to west. The periodical visits made from all parts of the Holy Land, on the great festivals, to Jerusalem, were accomplished in lesser caravans; and, when the reader has finished this article, he will readily see how easy it was for the child Jesus to be lost from the sight of his parents.

The Galilean caravan, mustering on the north side of the metropolis, proceeded homewards without Jesus; for all was bustle, confusion, and joy. The first day's journey was, in all cases, short. When nightfall came, the tents were erected, and families assembled; then for the first time, as was natural, Jesus was missed. Joseph and his mother, supposing him to be "in the company" (caravan), sought him among his kinsfolk and acquaintance. Not finding him, they hastened to retrace their steps; and, after three days (that is on the third day from their departure from Jerusalem, the day of departure being reckoned one), they found him in the temple. All this is perfectly in keeping with what we know of caravans from other sources.—The People's Dictionary of the Bible.

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